

The Alexandria Gazette

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15.

LOCAL.—Several robberies were committed last night, at the lower end of the town—houses broken open—gardens stripped, and fences torn down; in one instance, at least, the depredators were seen, and they were persons dressed in soldiers' clothes.—The administration of the affairs of the U. S. Hospitals in this place, is spoken of by the assistant surgeons generally, and those competent to judge as every way humane and efficient; the labors of Dr. Summers are arduous, but he is equal to the task.—The Confederate prisoners who have been confined here for some time, were yesterday taken to Washington, and placed in the Old Capitol prison, preparatory to being exchanged. It is reported that one of them attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the dock, but he was rescued immediately.—During the performance at Liberty Hall on Saturday night, a piece of scenery took fire and was burned up; the accident occasioned some confusion for a short time.—Robert Bell, Sr., was arrested on Saturday night, and his store searched, by military authority; we are unable to learn the precise charge. Mr. B., after an examination, was released, there being nothing in the charge made.

PASSES AGAIN REQUIRED FROM WASHINGTON TO THIS CITY.—The following order was put in force, at noon on Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1862.

General Orders No. 80.—By order of Maj. Gen. Banks, commanding defences of Washington, the order from these headquarters authorizing civilians to cross the bridges and ferries over the Potomac within this district is countermanded. Passes will be required as heretofore, and will be granted at these headquarters in cases of extreme necessity only.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wadsworth.

JNO. P. SHERBURNE, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

A number of persons from this city, including several ladies, who had visited Washington that morning, not knowing that the above order had been issued, on going to the boat, without passes, were prevented from coming down, and had to remain in Washington until yesterday, when they obtained passes and returned home during the day.

The intelligence we gather from Maryland, comes to us from such a variety of sources and is so mixed and confounded with rumor, that it is difficult to present a synopsis of what we do know, or to point out what is authentic and what doubtful.

The Secretary of the Treasury has absolutely prohibited the payment of gold and silver in the purchase of any articles within the Confederate region.

The return of the Federal troops to Frederick, Md., after the evacuation of that place by the Confederates, is represented to have been hailed, by the majority of the citizens, with much enthusiasm.

The Washington Republican contends that the Confederates having made a successful foray into Maryland, are recrossing the Potomac; and that they have gathered large amounts of cattle, flour, grain, and stores, of all kinds.

By an order just issued by the U. S. Secretary of War, no goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever may be the ostensible destination thereof, are allowed to be transported to any place now under the control of the Confederates, nor to any place on the south side of the Potomac river; nor to any place on the north side of the Potomac, and south of the Washington and Annapolis railroad; nor to any place on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake; nor to any place on the south side of the Ohio river below Wheeling, except Louisville; nor to any place on the west side of the Mississippi river below the mouth of the Des Moines, except St. Louis, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department; and the special agents of the Department may temporarily extend these restrictions to such other places in their respective districts, and make such local rules to be observed therein, as may from time to time become necessary.

Denunciations, loud and deep, are poured upon the head of speculators, who take occasion in these disastrous times to "grind the faces of the poor" by extortion and extravagant prices. But the public must aid the newspapers.

St. Aloysius's Catholic Church, in Washington, which was selected by the Government for an hospital, has been relinquished by order of the Surgeon General, the pastors of the church agreeing to erect at their own expense buildings capable of accommodating an equal number of patients which the church would contain if it were fitted up for hospital purposes.

Dr. Coolidge states that some of the ambulance drivers behaved in the most disgraceful manner, refusing to assist in removing the wounded unless whisky was furnished them. They also robbed the wounded of blankets provided for their comfort, and broke into the hospital stores and drank a portion of the liquor. The Confederates returned one-half of the medical stores they had captured. They kept every case of surgical instruments not in use by the Federal surgeons.

The case of Selover against Gen. Fremont was up in again in the New York Supreme Court last week. On this occasion the defendant's counsel abandoned his "exemption from examination as a judgment debtor on the ground of his client being an officer of the army." An affidavit from Gen. Fremont was also presented, in which he stated that with the exception of certain claims on the Mariposa mines, he owned no property. The Judge ruled that the General must appear on the 15th instant, and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Everybody by this time knows how badly the "Diamond Wedding" (which set our fashionables on end some two years ago) has turned out; but everybody does not know that the permanent separation of the hero and the heroine is, as the French say, *un fait accompli*. Letters by the steamship Cambria, from Havana, state that legal proceedings of the lady with a view of separation had been concluded. Senor Oviedo had been bound over to pay her \$4,000 per annum as her maintenance.

L. P. Baker, Government Detective, has been appointed by Secretary Stanton to be Provost Marshal of the War Department, with jurisdiction wherever there may be necessity for his services in that capacity.

Drafting in Maryland has been postponed until the first day of October.

The U. S. Government has completed the arrangements for a settlement of colored people in Central America, giving to Senator Pomerooy, who is to conduct it, full authority over the whole affair. The precise point to be colonized is not yet indicated. The emigrants will be provided with all farming implements, clothing, and subsistence, and will be sent out in a steamer early in October. Four thousand applicants are now anxiously waiting to take passage to the new El Dorado.

A trouble with the draft seems to have occurred in Connecticut. In the town of Newton, the Selectmen were obliged to call on Marshal Carr for assistance, "as the draft was being resisted by a mob." In answer, and by direction of the Governor, the Marshal telegraphed the Selectmen to proceed with their duty, and that they should be defended at all hazards. In Fairfield, also, a riot occurred on Wednesday, which was promptly quelled, however, by the appearance of a company of armed men. The draft took place in the afternoon.

The London journals generally take a very gloomy view of American affairs for the Federal government. The Post says the North must either do as England did in 1783 or imitate Russia in her government of Poland. The Daily News argues that it is absolutely essential that the South should be compelled to acknowledge the superiority of the North, and submit to the terms that the North may dictate.

Steamers have been sent up the James river to bring down some six thousand Federal troops, yet held in Virginia as prisoners of war.

The Lynchburg Va. Republican has reports that Mr. Carlile, the Senator from Western Virginia, is stumping the western part of Virginia, against the war. At Clarksburg, he said he was no longer in favor of the war, but with the South against the anti-slavery party, and that it was folly to talk of subjugating the South.

The Richmond Examiner publishes "A Card" from Major General Huger, in which he defends himself from the censures cast on him for his conduct in the battle of Seven Pines.—The essential part of it is as follows:—"In General Johnson's official report of the battle of 'Seven Pines,' I am censured for not getting my division in position at an earlier hour. This was impossible. That there was a delay, I admit and regret, but it was caused by the sudden rise of a stream on which the troops were encamped, and the stream had to be bridged."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was taken prisoner at the recent fight at Richmond, near Lexington, gives the following as his impression of the political character of Kentucky:—"I never had much confidence in the loyalty of Kentucky, and always thought it would have been better for the Union cause if she had been treated as an enemy. There are a great many good Union men in the State, but the masses of the people are unsound."

We learn that the rain on Friday was very light on the Upper Potomac, and had barely a visible effect on the body of water in that stream. All the fords were in good crossing condition.

Gen. Reynolds had assumed the command of the army for the defence of Pennsylvania.